

XLII.—*Some new Brazilian Gonyleptidæ.* By MELLO-LEITÃO, M.D., Fellow of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences and of the Entomological Society of France.

I HAVE strictly followed in this paper Roewer's systematic arrangement of Opiliones. The new genera and species here described are all found in the collections of the Museums of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro and of my own.

Subfam. *PACHYLINÆ.*

Genus *NEOPUCROLIA*, ROEWER, 1913.

*Neopucrolia bituberculata*, sp. n.

♀.—7 mm.

Anterior margin of the cephalothorax smooth. Eye-turret as a high bifid tubercle, with two small apical spines. Abdominal scutum with the sides evenly rounded, widening to the level of area iii., and then narrowing and making a right angle with the posterior margin of the scutum. Abdominal scutum with five transverse striæ, i.-ii. and iv.-v. united by a longitudinal groove; lateral fields with a row of minute granules; the median fields smooth; iii. with two low tubercles; i., ii., iv., and v. unarmed. Abdominal free dorsal segments smooth and unarmed. Legs i.-iii. slender and weak; legs iv. stronger and longer than the others together; all the femora curved. Anterior tarsus with five joints, tarsi iii. and iv. with six. The femur of the pedipalp with an apical inner spine and with the low surface spined.

*Hab.* Alto da Serra (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

Genus *UROPACHYLUS*, nov.

Eye-turret elevated in a median cone. Cephalothorax narrow. Margins of the abdominal scutum evenly rounded at the sides to groove v., then narrowing and making a right angle with the hinder margin. Dorsal scutum with five transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a longitudinal groove. Field i. with two low tubercles; ii. unarmed; iii. with two median spines; iv., v., and dorsal free segments i. and ii. unarmed; dorsal free segment iii. with a strong median spine; anal dorsal plate unarmed. Coxæ i.-iii. weak and parallel; coxa iv. twice stronger and

longer than the three others together. Chelicerae normal and equal in the two sexes. Pedipalps shorter than body; femur unarmed, without apical inner spine. Legs short and stout. Tarsus i. with 3-5 joints, ii. with more than 6; iii. and iv. with 6. Tarsi iii. and iv. with terminal claws without teeth.

Type.

*Uropachylus striatus*, sp. n.

♂.—5 mm.

Anterior margin of the cephalothorax smooth; portion before the eye-turret with a small blunt elevation, all the rest smooth. Eye-turret with a strong median spine. Field i. of the abdominal scutum with two stronger and two weaker tubercles; ii. with numerous granules unevenly disposed, forming a median gathering; iii. with two high spines and some granules at the base; iv., v., and dorsal free segments i. and ii. with a transverse row of granules. Dorsal free segment iii. with a strong median spine and a transverse row of granules; anal dorsal plate with two rows of granules. All the ventral surface smooth. Coxa iv. very granular and with a small apical inner spine. The body is black, with transverse and longitudinal grooves brown; marginal fields testaceous; in the dorsal free segments narrow light bands; ventral free segments with a row of small light points and a brown line; stigmatic segment brown-yellow with an asteriform (A) black figure. Pedipalps and anterior legs spotted; legs iii. and iv. chestnut.

*Hab.* Pinheiro (Rio de Janeiro).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

Genus *METEUSARCOIDES*, nov.

Eye-turret closer to the anterior margin than to first transverse groove, very high, blunt, with a small median tubercle. Dorsal scutum with five transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a longitudinal groove. Cephalothorax narrow; margins of the abdominal scutum evenly rounded to groove iv., then narrowing and making a right angle with the hinder margin. Fields i. and ii. unarmed; iii. with two high median tubercles; iv., v., and dorsal free segments i. and ii. unarmed; dorsal free segment iii. with a very high median cone. Pedipalps shorter than the body; the femur with an apical inner spine. Legs stout and short. Tarsus i. with 5 joints; ii. ?, iii. ?, iv. with 6.

Male unknown.

Type.

*Meteusarcoides mutilatus*, sp. n.

♀.—7 mm.

Anterior margin of the cephalothorax with three small teeth over the base of chelicerae; anterior marginal field with two small spines; cephalothorax unevenly granular; eye-turret granular, with a small apical tubercle. Fields i.-iv. unevenly granular; field iii. with two median high tubercles; marginal lateral fields and v. with a granular row, as free dorsal segments i. and ii. Free dorsal segment iii. elevated in a stout median cone, unevenly granular. Stigmatic segment minutely granular; free ventral segments with two rows of granules. Hinder coxae very granular. Femur i. with a stout inner apical spine; femur iv. with numerous short spines. Ventral surface and legs chestnut; dorsal scutum chestnut; the cephalothorax with a large white spot at each side of the eye-turret; field i. all white; field ii. with two lateral white spots.

*Hab.* Itatyaya. Coll. Carlos Moreira.

Type in the National Museum (Rio de Janeiro).

## GENUS YPIRANGA, NOV.

Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to first transverse groove, elevated, with a median blunt tubercle. Dorsal scutum with five transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a longitudinal groove. Cephalothorax narrow; lateral margins of the abdominal scutum evenly rounded to groove iv. Fields i. and ii. of the dorsal scutum with two median low tubercles; field iii. with two high spines or tubercles; fields iv. and v. and dorsal segments i. and ii. unarmed; free dorsal segment iii. with a high median spine. Pedipalps shorter than the body, with the femur unarmed, without spines on the under face or on the apex. Legs stout; tarsi i., iii., and iv. with six joints, ii. with seven.

The male with processes and spines in the basal joints of the posterior legs.

Type.

*Ypiranga ypiranga*, sp. n.

♂.—5 mm.

Anterior margin of the cephalothorax with three median spines over the basal joint of chelicerae, the median stouter. Eye-turret granular, with a high median blunt tubercle; all the cephalothorax with minute granules

unevenly scattered. Fields i. and iv. of the abdominal scutum minutely granular; fields i. and ii. with two median blunt tubercles; field iii. with two median spines a little curved with inner concavity; lateral fields and v. with a row of granules. Free dorsal segments i.-iii. with a row of granules, iii. also with a high median spine directed backwards. Coxa iv. granular, with an apical spur, directed obliquely backwards; trochanters with two spurs at the inner side. Femur a little bowed, with stout spines and a basal spur on the outer side. Body roast-yellow concolour; the legs with the apical third pitch-black.

*Hab.* Ypiranga (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

Genus DISCOCYRTUS, Holmberg, 1878.

*Discocyrtus vestitus*, sp. n.

♂.—8 mm.

Anterior margin of the cephalothorax unarmed and smooth. Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to first transverse groove, with two close high spines; cephalothorax unevenly granular and with two small median tubercles behind the eye-turret. Abdominal dorsal scutum with five transverse grooves, i.-ii. and iv.-v. united by longitudinal grooves in the median line. Fields i. and ii. unarmed and unevenly granular; iii. with scattered granules and with two high median spines; iv. with two rows of large granules; lateral fields with a marginal row of small tubercles and an inner row of minute granules. Field v. and free dorsal segments i.-iii. with two rows of granules. Coxa iv. granular, with an outer apical spur, curved at the apex and with a branch at its underside; trochanter with a short basal spur at its inner side and two apical spurs at its outer and inner side; femur strongly curved, with rows of stout spines. Femur of the pedipalps with an apical inner spine and a basal spine at its underside. All the underside olive-brown; dorsal scutum blackish brown-olive with the granules yellow; spines of field iii. black; the grooves of the dorsal scutum are white, and there are two white spots on the coxæ iv. near the scutum; chelicerae blackish, with olivaceous points; pedipalps brownish yellow. Coxæ i. and ii. pale yellow; the other segments much darker. Legs iv. chestnut with blackish spines with yellow tips.

*Hab.* Poço Grande (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

## Subfam. GONYLEPTINÆ.

Genus PACHYLIBUNUS, Roewer, 1913.

*Pachylibunus gomesianus*, sp. n.

♂.—12 mm.

Anterior margin of the cephalothorax almos. smooth, only with a small median tooth. Cephalothorax granular. Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to first transverse groove, with a very high median sharp spine. Abdominal scutum with four transverse grooves, i.-ii. united by a median longitudinal groove. Marginal fields with a marginal row of tubercles and two rows of smaller granules, more unevenly disposed. Field i. with small granules unevenly scattered; ii. with two rows of granules a little larger than those of i.; i. and ii. unarmed, without spines or median tubercles; iii. with two median blunt low tubercles and small granules unevenly scattered; iv. and free dorsal segments i.-iii. with a tranverse row of granules, the medians a little larger and more apart than the others. Coxa iv. with a big apical spur, curved backwards and downwards and with a basal branch; trochanter with a large spur curved upwards and forwards, crossing the coxal spur. Femur almost right with a basal upper spur, another median and three outer apical. Femur of the pedipalps with an apical inner spine and two basal under spines. Tarsus i. with six joints; ii., iii., and iv. with more than six. All the body black, concolour.

*Hab.* Ouro Preto. Coll. Dr. Carlos de Magalhães Gomes.  
Type in my own collection.

## Genus PROGONYLEPTOIDES, nov.

Eye-turret much closer to anterior margin than to first transverse groove of the dorsal scutum, very low and without tubercles or spines. Dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a median longitudinal groove. Cephalothorax narrow; lateral margins of abdominal scutum evenly rounded as far as transverse groove iii., and forming a right angle with the hinder margin. Fields i. to iv. and free dorsal segments i. to iii. unarmed, without spines or median tubercles. Coxæ i.-iii. weak and parallel; coxa iv. twice longer and stouter than the others together. Chelicerae normal and equal in both sexes. Pedipalps shorter than the body; femur with spines at the underside, but without apical spine at the inner side. Legs short and stout; femur iv. curved, with

spines and teeth in the male. Tarsus i. with six joints, ii. to iv. with more than six; tarsi iii. and iv. with two spurs without teeth, and pseudonychium ever present, without scopula.

Type.

*Progonyleptes inermis*, sp. n.

♂.—10 mm.

Anterior margin of the cephalothorax smooth; the anterior field before the eye-turret with a little elevation, with two small tubercles. Eye-turret very low, smooth, without tubercles or spines. Fields i., ii., and iii. smooth, unarmed, without tubercles or spines; iv. and marginal fields with an even row of granules; free dorsal segments i., ii., and iii. with a row of small tubercles; anal dorsal plate smooth and unarmed. Coxa iv. with a large apical outer spur, directed sideways, bifid, the under branch larger than superior; femur iv. curved, with a basal upper spur and two strong apical spines. All the body chestnut concolour.

*Hab.* Alto da Serra (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

Genus *ILHAIA*, Roewer, 1913.

*Ilhaia fluminensis*, sp. n.

♀.—7 mm.

Anterior margin of the cephalothorax with two small spines at lateral corners and with a median upper bifid tubercle. Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to first transverse groove, with two small close spines. Abdominal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a median longitudinal groove; fields i., ii., and iii. with two median blunt tubercles and with some granules unevenly scattered; marginal fields with a row of granules; field iv. and free dorsal segment i. with two low blunt median tubercles and a row of granules; free dorsal segments ii. and iii. with a row of granules and a small median cone; anal dorsal plate unevenly granular, as well as the stigmatic segment and the coxæ; free ventral segments with a row of granules. Pedipalps shorter than body; the femur without spines at the inner and under side. Tarsus i. with six joints; ii., iii., and iv. with more than six. Body concolour, from chestnut to black.

*Hab.* Pinheiro (Rio de Janeiro). Collected by myself.

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

## Genus GONYLEPTES, Kirby, 1818.

*Gonyleptes longicornis*, sp. n.

♂.—10 mm.

Anterior margin of the cephalothorax smooth and without dorsal elevation. Eye-turret almost separated from the anterior margin and from first transverse groove; much elevated and with two high pit-harped spines, very close. Cephalothorax narrow, smooth, with two small, low, blunt median tubercles just behind the eye-turret. Abdominal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a median longitudinal one; fields i. and ii. with two blunt median tubercles and one row of granules; field iii. with two high and stout median spines and two transverse rows of granules, close to transverse grooves iii. and iv.; marginal fields with one single row of granules or small tubercles. Field iv. and free dorsal segments unarmed, each with a row of large granules; anal dorsal plate minutely granular. Stigmatic segment and free ventral segments thickly granular, as well as coxæ iv. Coxa iv. with an apical outer spur long, slender, almost transverse, curved and sharp-tipped, without accessory branch; trochanter with a low spur at its upperside; femur right, with small spines at its outer side; two stout curved spines on the apical third at the inner side, and with a stout spine on the median third at its upperside. Pedipalps shorter than body; the femur with an apical spine. Tarsus i. with six joints, ii., iii., and iv. with more than six. All the body mahogany-brown with paler tubercles.

*Hab.* Alto da Serra (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

*Gonyleptes sapophilus*, sp. n.

♂.—8 mm.

Anterior margin of the cephalothorax with six small spines, two at each lateral corner and two median; they are not dorsal anterior tubercles. Cephalothorax narrow, smooth, with two small tubercles behind the eye-turret. Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to first transverse groove, with two small close spines. Dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a longitudinal one. Fields i. and ii. with two low median tubercles, unevenly granular; iii. with two high median tubercles and also unevenly granular; lateral fields with three rows of small granules and tubercles; iv. with two

transverse rows of very small tubercles. Free dorsal segments unarmed, with a row of granules; dorsal anal plate unevenly granular. Coxa iv. granular, with an apical outer spur, obliquely directed backwards; this spur is short, blunt, and without accessory branch. Trochanter iv. unarmed; femur right with stout spines. Pedipalps shorter than body, the femur with an apical inner spine. Ventral surface roast-yellow; the stigmatic segment bordered with black. Cephalothorax chestnut, with two large pale yellow spots; fields i. to iv. as the cephalothorax, the high spines on iii. olive-yellow; marginal fields dark olive-brown with tips of the tubercles yellowish. Pedipalps and legs olive-brown; posterior legs darker with the coxal spur blackish.

*Hab.* Itatyaya (Rio de Janeiro). Coll. Carlos Moreira.

Type in the National Museum.

#### GENUS ACANTHOGONYLEPTES, NOV.

Eye-turret closer to the anterior margin of the cephalothorax than to first transverse groove. Cephalothorax narrow, parallel-sided; lateral margins of the abdominal scutum evenly rounded to transverse groove iii., forming a right angle with the hinder margin. Dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by longitudinal one. Fields i., ii., and iii. with two median tubercles; iv. and free dorsal segments i. and ii. unarmed; iii. with a median high cone. Pedipalps shorter than body; the femur with an apical inner spine. Tarsus i. with six joints, ii., iii., and iv. with more than six; coxæ i. to iii. short, slender, and parallel; iv. stouter and longer than the others together. Chelicerae weak and normal in both sexes. Posterior legs in male with spurs and stout spines. Tarsi iii. and iv. with apical claws without teeth and with psendonychium.

Type.

#### *Acanthogonyleptes pulcher*, sp. n.

♂.—8 mm.

Anterior margin of the cephalothorax with three small spines at the lateral corners. Eye-turret much closer to anterior margin than to first transverse groove, very high, with two small close tubercles. Cephalothorax narrow and smooth. Fields i., ii., and iii. of the abdominal dorsal scutum with two median tubercles. The tubercles of ii. higher than of i., and those of iii. the highest; every field with scattered granules; field iv. and free dorsal segments i.

and ii. unarmed, with a transverse row of granules; free dorsal segment iii. with a small median cone and a transverse row of small tubercles; dorsal anal plate unevenly granular. Marginal fields of the dorsal scutum with many granules unevenly scattered. Coxa iv. granular and with the apical spur transverse, narrow, with a short branch at the under-side; trochanter with a basal outer spur, curved forwards, and with another inner apical spur; femur almost right with a bifid spur at the basal third of its upperside, and with stout sharp spines at the outer side. Pedipalps shorter than body; the femur with an apical inner spine. Tarsus i. with six joints and the others with more than six. Ventral surface roast-yellow; cephalothorax blackish, with two lateral white spots; field i. of the dorsal scutum with two white spots concealing the median black tubercles; field ii. with two small white spots close to the median tubercles; field iii. with two large white spots, each with a mahogany-brown tubercle and a small round black spot. Chelicerae olivaceous; pedipalps pale yellow and legs chestnut.

*Hab.* S. Sebastião Island and Alto da Serra (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

GENUS PARAGONYLEPTES, Roewer, 1913.

*Paragonyleptes alticola*, sp. n.

♂.—7 mm.

Anterior margin of the cephalothorax with two high median spines and two small ones at every lateral corner. Cephalothorax narrow, with a shallow pit behind the eye-turret, and minutely granular. Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to first transverse groove and with two small close spines. Fields i., ii., and iii. with some large scattered granules, each with two median tubercles, those on i. very widely separated from each other; closer on ii.; very close and highest on iii. Lateral fields with a marginal row of small tubercles and some scattered granules; iv. with a transverse row of granules. Free dorsal segment i. with a median blunt tubercle and a transverse row of granules; free dorsal segments ii. and iii. with a stout median spine and a row of granules; dorsal anal plate unevenly granular. Free ventral segments i. to v. with a row of granules; stigmatic plate and coxæ iv. thickly granular. Coxa iv. with the inner spur almost obsolete and the outer spur single, sharp-tipped, with some upright bristles, directed backwards. Chelicerae dark olive with some minute yellow points; legs dusky black with yellow rings; legs iv. roast-yellow; the

spur of coxæ iv. black. Cephalothorax roast-yellow, unevenly spotted with white and with a white band on the anterior margin; abdominal dorsal scutum yellow, with black granules; free dorsal segments with narrow yellow bands with their granules and spines black, and with wide orange unarmed bands. Free ventral abdominal segments as dorsal; stigmatic plate and coxæ iv. roast-yellow, with black granules. Femur of pedipalps with an apical inner spine. Tarsus i. with six joints, ii. to iv. with more than six.

*Hab.* Retiro de Itatyaya (2200 m. high). Coll. Carlos Moreira.

Type in the National Museum.

*Paragonyleptes anomalus*, sp. n.

♂.—10 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax with two small spines at its lateral corners and with a stouter elevation with two spines at the median line. Cephalothorax narrow, smooth, with only two small median tubercles behind the eye-turret. Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to first transverse groove, granular and with two close small spines. Abdominal dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a longitudinal groove; field i. with two low tubercles and with some scattered granules; fields ii. and iii. with two median low tubercles and two transverse rows of granules, close to transverse grooves; lateral marginal fields with an outer row of small tubercles and an inner row of granules; field iv. and free dorsal segment i. unarmed, with a transverse row of stout granules; free dorsal segment ii. with a small median cone and a transverse row of granules; iii. with a stout median spur and unevenly granular; anal plate with a median process and two rows of granules. Coxa iv. with a small outer apical spur, directed backwards; trochanter with an apical inner spur, curved upwards; femur strongly curved, with a basal dorsal spine and with three strong spines at the apical inner third. Pedipalps shorter than body; femur with one apical spine at the inner side; the underside unarmed. Tarsus i. with six segments, ii., iii., and iv. with more than six. Body, legs, and pedipalps light yellow; cephalothorax a little violet; in the abdominal dorsal scutum a large violet **V**, whose tip is in the field i. and whose branches touch the lateral margins of the scutum a little behind the transverse groove i.

*Hab.* S. Sebastião Island (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

*Paragonyleptes fulvigranulatus*, sp. n.

♂.—10 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax with three close spines at its lateral corners and with two little median cones at its upperside. Cephalothorax narrow, unevenly granular. Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to first transverse groove, very high and with two close sharp spines. Abdominal dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a median longitudinal groove. Fields i., ii., and iii. with two median blunt tubercles and unevenly granular; field iv. unarmed, with a transverse row of granules; marginal fields unevenly granular. Free dorsal segments i., ii., and iii. with a median cone and a transverse row of granules. Stigmatic plate and coxæ iv. with scattered granules; free ventral segments with a row of granules; coxæ iv. with a long outer spur, a little oblique downwards, with a curved tip and a short branch at the underside; femur right, with seriated spines at its inner and outer side and with a dorsal anvil-like spur. Underside roast-yellow, with the granules of coxæ iv. and of stigmatic plate dark fulvous. Dorsal scutum dark yellow with fulvous granules.

*Hab.* Alto da Serra (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

*Paragonyleptes triacanthus*, sp. n.

♂.—8 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax with three distinctly separated spines at its lateral corners and with a median trident-like process. Eye-turret nearly evenly separated from anterior margin and of first transverse groove, with two small cones close to eyes. Abdominal dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a median longitudinal one. Cephalothorax smooth. Fields i. and ii. with two small median low tubercles and unevenly granular; field iii. with two high blunt median cones and unevenly granular; marginal fields with a single row of granules. Field iv. and free dorsal segment i. unarmed, with a transverse row of granules; free dorsal segments ii. and iii. with a small median cone and a row of granules. Stigmatic plate with scattered granules. Coxa iv. with a long apical spur, curved at the apex and with a short hinder branch; trochanter with a short apical spur at its inner side; femur nearly right with a stout anvil-like

process at the upperside, a comb of spines at the outer side, and with long curved spines at the inner side. Pedipalps shorter than body; femur with an apical inner spine and unarmed at the underside. Tarsus i. with six joints ii., iii., and iv. with more than six. Underside yellow-brown, with scattered spots in the coxæ and with dusky granules. Cephalothorax dark yellow, with a large median mahogany-fulvous spot; dorsal scutum olive-brown, and little dusky spots around the granules. Chelicerae pitch-black; pedipalps and legs i. nearly black; legs ii., iii., and iv. chestnut; apical spur of coxa iv. black.

*Hab.* Poço Grande (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

Genus GONYLEPTOIDES, Roewer, 1913.

*Gonyleptoides moreiræ*, sp. n.

♂.—7 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax smooth, with two median small cones at its upperside. Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to first transverse groove, very high and with two close spines. Cephalothorax narrow, with a row of granules around the eye-turret. Dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a longitudinal one. Fields i., ii., and iii. unevenly granular and with two median low blunt tubercles; marginal fields unevenly granular; field iv. and free dorsal segments unarmed, with a row of granules. Stigmatic plate smooth; coxa iv. granular, with a long, very oblique spur, with a short branch near its tip; trochanter with a spine at its upperside; femur right, with a basal spur and four stout spines at its inner side. Pedipalps as long as body; femur unarmed. Tarsi i., ii., iii., and iv. with more than six joints. Body roast-yellow, with the granules of dorsal scutum chestnut.

*Hab.* Retiro de de Itatyaya (2200 m. high). Coll. Carlos Moreira.

Type in the National Museum.

Genus PROGONIOSOMA, Roewer, 1913.

*Progoniosoma macracanthum*, sp. n.

♂.—13 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax smooth, without spines or dorsal elevations. Eye-turret very narrow, much closer to anterior margin than to first transverse

groove, with two small spines wide apart, close to eyes. Cephalothorax narrow, smooth. Dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a wide median longitudinal groove. Fields i. and ii. unarmed, smooth, without granules or tubercles; field iii. only with two median blunt tubercles; marginal fields with a single row of small tubercles; field iv. and free dorsal segments unarmed, with a row of granules; anal dorsal plate unevenly granular; stigmatic segment smooth. Coxa iv. nearly smooth, with a short, stout, curved apical spur at its outer side and with another at its inner side, nearly four times longer, sharp-tipped, nearly as long as the body; trochanter with a median outer spur; femur curved, granular, with an apical spine.

Underside dark roast-yellow, with a light border around the stigma. Dorsal scutum dark roast-yellow, spotted with chestnut. Legs chestnut and pedipalps dark yellow.

*Hab.* S. Paulo.

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

Genus ACUTISOMA, Roewer, 1913.

*Acutisoma inscriptum*, sp. n.

♂.—10 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax smooth. Eye-turret very narrow, with two high spines wide apart. Cephalothorax narrow, smooth. Dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by two median longitudinal grooves. Field i. with two minute median tubercles, smooth; ii. unarmed and smooth without spines, tubercles, or granules; field iii. smooth, with two high and stout median spines; field iv. and free dorsal segments i., ii., and iii. with a transverse row of granules, without median spines or tubercles, but with a cone, directed sideways and backwards at the posterior lateral corners. Anal dorsal plate smooth. Marginal fields of the dorsal scutum with a row of small granules. Stigmatic segment smooth; coxa iv. smooth; i., ii., and iii. with a row of granules. Femur right. Tarsi i. to iv. with more than six articles. Pedipalps a little longer than body; femur with six spines (3 longer and 3 shorter) at its underside and with two strong apical spines at its inner side.

Underside roast-yellow, with a silvery border around the stigmatic openings. Dorsal scutum yellow-violet; anterior margin of the cephalothorax greenish, with a median silvery band; cephalothorax with lateral margin dusky, and with

a median white V-like spot; eye-turret light yellow. Grooves on the abdominal dorsal scutum white; at every side of the cephalothorax there are white spots and the marginal fields have a narrow white band; field iv. with a narrow transverse white band; dorsal free segments i. and ii. with two lateral white small spots. Legs iv. with femur chestnut and the other segments greenish; femora of legs i., ii., and iii. smaragdine-green, as also the chelicerae; pedipalps with trochanter light yellow and the other segments green.

*Hab.* S. Sebastião Island (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

*Acutisoma monticola*, sp. n.

♂.—10 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax smooth, only with a low median tubercle at its upperside. Eye-turret very narrow, closer to anterior margin than to transverse groove i., with two high close spines. Cephalothorax narrow, granular. Dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by two divergent longitudinal grooves. Field i. with two small median tubercles and some large scattered granules; field ii. unarmed, without spines or tubercles, only with some scattered granules; iii. with two high median cones and few granules; iv. and free dorsal segments i., ii., and iii. with a row of granules without median tubercles or spines, but with two cones at the lateral corners, directed backwards and sideways; anal dorsal plate unarmed; marginal fields of the dorsal scutum with two rows of granules. Stigmatic segment smooth; ventral free segments with a row of granules; coxæ i. to iii. with a row of tubercles; iv. thickly granular. Femur very long, right; all the tarsi with more than six joints. Pedipalps as long as the body; its femur with five spines at the underside and an apical strong spine at the inner side.

Underside chestnut; the tubercles of the coxæ are dark yellow. Legs, chelicerae, and pedipalps chestnut, the pedipalps thickly spotted with olive-yellow. Cephalothorax fulvous-black, with a median white band behind the eye-turret, which is lighter; at every side there is a row of small silver-white spots. Dorsal scutum chestnut, with a median longitudinal white band, which is forked behind the spines of field iii., and has a short transverse branch close to grooves ii. and iii., white; marginal fields thickly spotted with white.

*Hab.* Campos do Jordão (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

*Acutisoma proximum*, sp. n.

♂.—12 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax smooth, without spines or tubercles. Eye-turret narrow, closer to anterior margin than to groove i., with two small tubercles close to eyes. Cephalothorax narrow, granular. Abdominal dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by two divergent longitudinal grooves. Marginal fields with an outer row of small tubercles and an inner one of granules; fields i. and ii. unarmed, with scattered granules; iii. with two high median spines and scattered granules; field iv. and free dorsal segments i. to iii. with a row of granules and two divergent cones at their lateral corners; anal dorsal plate unarmed and unevenly granular. Stigmatic segment smooth; coxæ i. to iii. with a row of granules. Pedipalps as long as body; femur with three stout and four shorter spines at its underside, and with two sharp apical spines at its inner side. Legs very long; the femur of legs iv. with a row of stout spines at its inner side; coxæ iv. with the apical outer spur long, narrow, nearly transverse, with a short hinder branch; the apical inner spur short, forming a cone like those of the dorsal free segments of abdomen; trochanter with a median outer spur curved forwards, and another apical at its upperside curved backwards. All the tarsi with more than six joints.

Underside roast-yellow. Dorsal scutum olive-yellow, the anterior margin of cephalothorax dusky, and the tubercles of eye-turret light yellow; the cephalothorax has, behind the eye-turret, a wide white V. Transverse grooves white; scutum with a wide median white band bordered with narrow chestnut lines. Basal third of femur iv. blackish with a white spot; legs chestnut. Pedipalps smaragdine-green; chelicerae light green.

*Hab.* Alto da Serra (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

## Subfam. MITOBATINÆ.

Genus NEOMITOBATES, Roewer, 1913.

*Neomitobates ornatus*, sp. n.

♂.—6 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax smooth, without spines or tubercles. Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to transverse groove i., granular, and with two high close spines. Cephalothorax narrow, with a median granular

area behind eye-turret. Dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a longitudinal median groove. Field i. with a median, very thickly granular area and a transverse row of small granules close to groove ii.; field ii. unevenly granular; field iii. with two median, very high, sharp spines bordered with little granules and with two transverse rows of spines close to transverse grooves iii. and iv.; field iv. with two low median cones and a transverse row of granules; marginal fields with two rows of granules. Free dorsal segments i. to iii. unarmed, with a row of granules; anal dorsal plate unevenly granular. Outer apical spur of coxa iv. very curved, with a short branch at its underside; trochanter with a short apical outer spur, curved forwards; femora very long and slender. Tarsus i. with six joints, ii., iii., and iv. with more than six. Pedipalps as long as body; its femur unarmed.

♀.—5 mm.

Very similar to male, but the femur much shorter (femur iv. 12 mm. in female and 45 mm. in male), and with the spines of field iv. very high. Colour the same in both sexes. Dorsal scutum brownish black; cephalothorax with a wide median olive-yellow band; spines of eye-turret light yellow; granules of cephalothorax and abdominal scutum light yellow; transverse grooves white; in field iii. there is a little white, T-like groove behind the median blackish spines; field iv. light yellow. Legs chestnut.

*Hab.* Poço Grande, Alto da Serra and Franca (S. Paulo).  
Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

#### Genus *ANCISTROTUS*, Koch, 1839.

##### *Ancistrotus nigricans*, sp. n.

♂.—5 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax with two or three little spines at its lateral corners and with a median thickly granular elevation at its upperside. Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to transverse groove i., smooth, with two high close spines. Cephalothorax smooth. Abdominal dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, ii. and i. united by a longitudinal groove. Field i. with two median, low, blunt tubercles and some scattered granules; ii. with a transverse row of minute tubercles; iii. with two high median spines, bordered by a single row of granules; iv. unarmed, with two rows of granules; marginal fields with a single row of granules. Pedipalps as long as body; the femur with an apical inner spine and underside unarmed.

Tarsus i. with six joints, ii., iii., and iv. with more than six. Tarsi iii. and iv. with two untoothed claws and with pseudonychium, without scopula.

Underside roast-yellow. Dorsal scutum chestnut, blackish, with eye-turret spines lighter; spines of field iii. black, as the posterior border of field iii. Pedipalps yellow; legs chestnut.

*Hab.* Campos do Jordão (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

Subfam. *CÆLOPYGINÆ*.

Genus *CÆLOPYGUS*, Koch, 1839.

*Cælopygus leucopheus*, sp. n.

♂.—8 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax with two short spines at its lateral corners and with two small median cones at its upperside. Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to transverse groove i., low, with two close small cones. Cephalothorax narrow, with scattered granules. Abdominal scutum much enlarged, wider than long, with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a longitudinal groove. Fields i. and ii. with two median low tubercles and some scattered granules; iii. with two high median spines and more granular than i. or ii.; iv. and free dorsal segments i. to iii. unarmed, with a transverse row of granules; marginal fields with two rows of small tubercles and some granules scattered in the posterior third. Dorsal anal plate smooth. Stigmatic segment and underside of coxæ iv. thickly granular. Outer apical spur of coxa iv. transverse, long, curved, in a spiral line; trochanter iv. with a median outer spur directed outwards and forwards; femur right, with a row of curved stout spines at its inner side, and a row of shorter spines at the basal third of its upperside. Pedipalps a little longer than body, with slender unarmed femur. All the tarsi with more than six segments; the basal joints normal, not widened. Tarsi iii. and iv. with two dentated claws, with a pseudonychium, without scopula.

Cephalothorax and dorsal abdominal scutum whitish; marginal fields light yellow. On fields i. and ii. the tubercles are in brown spots and the granules of field of dorsal scutum are also brown; the median spines of field iii. light yellow, with fulvous tips; field iv. blackish; dorsal anal plate with

two large triangular white spots, bordered with black; stigmatic segment and coxæ olive-yellow, with black granules; apical outer spur of coxa iv. black. Legs i. to iii., pedipalps, and chelicerae light yellow; femur iv. chestnut.

*Hab.* Poço Grande (S. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

#### GENUS LIARTHRODES, NOV.

Eye-turret closer to anterior margin of cephalothorax than to transverse groove i., with two close low tubercles. Cephalothorax narrow; lateral margins of the abdominal dorsal scutum very wide as far as groove iii., and forming with the under border two prominent angles. Dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a longitudinal one. Fields i. to iv. and free dorsal abdominal segments armed, without tubercles or spines. Coxæ i. to iii. narrow, slender, and parallel; coxa iv. wide, longer and stouter than the others together. Chelicerae short, normal in both sexes. Pedipalps as long as body; femur with an apical inner spine, its underside unarmed. Legs long and slender, with right femur. Basal segments of legs iv., in male, with spines and spurs. Tarsi i. to iv. with more than six joints; basal joints of tarsus i. not widened in male; tarsi iii. and iv. without scopula, with pseudonychium and two dentated claws.

Type.

#### *Liarthroides tetramaculatus*, sp. n.

♂.—8 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax with two stout median tubercles. Cephalothorax narrow and smooth. Eye-turret low, a little closer to anterior margin than to transverse groove i., with two small close tubercles. Abdominal dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a longitudinal groove. Fields i. to iv. and free dorsal segments i. to iii. unarmed, each with a transverse row of granules; marginal fields with a row of small granules. Underside smooth. Outer apical spur of coxa iv. directed downwards and sideways, curved in a wide spiral. Tarsi i. to iv. with more than six segments. Pedipalps as long as body; femur with an inner apical spine; underside unarmed.

Cephalothorax dark brown, with a narrow long whitish spot on each side; fields i. and ii. of the abdominal dorsal scutum with a small white spot at their posterior corners; field iii. blackish; field iv. and dorsal free segments dark

brown; anal dorsal plate with a large transverse white spot; anal ventral plate with two lateral spots. Chelicerae, pedipalps, and legs olive-brown; the apical spur of coxa iv. black. Underside yellow; dorsal scutum olive-yellow.

*Hab.* Petropolis (Rio de Janeiro). Coll. Altino de Azevedo Sodré.

Type in S. Paulo Museum.

#### GENUS METARTHRODES, Roewer, 1913.

##### *Metarthrodes farinosus*, sp. n.

♂.—8 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax smooth, with two minute median tubercles. Cephalothorax narrow, unevenly granular. Eye-turret closer to anterior margin of cephalothorax than to transverse groove i., with two low spines wide apart. Dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a longitudinal groove. Fields i. and ii. with two median blunt tubercles and some scattered granules; the tubercles of i. sharper and stronger than those of ii. Field iii. with two high median spines and hardly granular; iv. and free dorsal segments unarmed, with a transverse row of granules; anal dorsal plate with two rows of granules. Stigmatic segment hardly granular; free ventral segments with a row of granules. Pedipalps as long as body; femur unarmed, without apical inner spine. Legs long and slender. Tarsi i. to iv. with more than six segments; tarsi iii. and iv. with two dentated claws.

Body nice roast-yellow; cephalothorax and dorsal scutum of abdomen thickly pointed with white; in field iii. there are two white spots bordered with black close to under corners; tubercles of i. and ii. and spines of iii. black; field iv. with a row of six narrow transverse white spots. Free dorsal segments olive-yellow, with a narrow transverse posterior white band; anal plates olive-brown, thickly pointed with white. Chelicerae and pedipalps nearly black, with minute olive spots. Legs i. and ii. brownish black.

*Hab.* Alto da Serra (St. Paulo).

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

#### GENUS SODREANA, nov.

Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to transverse groove i., with two high spines. Cephalothorax narrow; lateral margins of dorsal scutum evenly rounded as far as transverse groove iii. and forming two prominent angles

with posterior border of dorsal scutum. Dorsal scutum with four transverse grooves; i. and ii. united by a longitudinal groove. Fields i. and ii. with two median, blunt, low tubercles; field iii. with a high median cone; iv. and free dorsal segments unarmed, without spines or tubercles. Chelicæ short, normal in both sexes. Pedipalps longer than body; femur slender, unarmed, without apical spine. Coxæ i. to iii. slender and parallel; iv. longer and thicker than the others together. Tarsus i. with six joints, ii. to iv. with more than six. Male with spurs and spines in the basal segments of legs iv. Tarsi iii. and iv. without scopula, with pseudonychium, and with two dentated claws. Basal joints of tarsus i., in male, normal, not swollen.

Type.

*Sodreana sodreana*, sp. n.

♂.—8 mm.

Anterior margin of cephalothorax with an even row of minute spines, without dorsal elevation. Eye-turret closer to anterior margin than to transverse groove i., with two high divergent spines. Cephalothorax unevenly granular. Abdominal scutum with four transverse grooves, i. and ii. united by a longitudinal one. Fields i. and ii. with two median, low, blunt tubercles and unevenly granular; iii. with a median, stout, thickly granular tubercle, and with scattered large granules; marginal fields unevenly granular; iv. and free dorsal segments unarmed, each with a row of granules. Stigmatic segment smooth. Pedipalps longer than body; femur unarmed. Tarsus i. with six joints, ii. to iv. with more than six. Coxa iv. with an outer apical spur, directed obliquely backwards and with a short branch at its underside; trochanter with a short spur at its outer side, curved sideways; femur curved, with a spine-like spur at the basal third of its upperside, and with high spines at its inner side. Cephalothorax dark brown; dorsal scutum brownish yellow; underside roast-yellow; apical spur of coxa iv. black.

*Hab.* Petropolis (Rio de Janeiro). Coll. Altino de Azevedo Sodré.

Type in the S. Paulo Museum.

Rio de Janeiro,  
November 1921.

XLIII. — *Descriptions de Variétés, Espèces et Genres nouveaux appartenant à la Famille des Coccinellides.*  
Par le Dr. SICARD, Médecin-Principal de l'armée.

MONSIEUR LE DR. GUY A. K. MARSHALL, Directeur de l' "Imperial Bureau of Entomology" au British Museum, m'ayant communiqué, pour détermination, quelques Coccinellides, grands destructeurs de Pucerons et de Cochenilles, intéressants par suite au point de vue de l'Entomologie économique, je donne ci-dessous la description des espèces nouvelles que j'ai trouvées dans cet envoi, dont la plupart des individus proviennent de la Jamaïque et de Porto-Rico.

*Epilachna bimaculicollis*, sp. n.

Subrotundata, ochraceo-flava, pube grisea sat dense vestita. Thoraco bimaculato. Elytris maculis novem (4.4.1 positis) notatis. Laminæ abdominales extus apertæ; pedibus concoloribus.

Suborbiculaire et d'un jaune d'ocre grisâtre en dessus, avec une pubescence de même couleur, assez dense et longue, sans masquer la couleur foncière. Tête, palpes et antennes concolores. Corselet marqué de 2 taches noires oblongues situées vers les deux cinquièmes de la base, un peu obliques en avant et en dedans, avancées à peu près jusqu'au milieu de la hauteur. Ecusson concolore. Elytres en courbe rentrante à la base, qui est de même largeur que celle du corselet, élargis et régulièrement arrondis des épaules à l'angle apical, ayant vers le milieu leur plus grande largeur, à tranche obsolète, à ponctuation fine et peu inégale, à pubescence grisâtre assez longue et moyennement dense, à calus huméral peu marqué avec les épipleures d'un jaune plus claire marquées vers le milieu de leur bord externe d'une tache noire; d'un jaune d'ocre grisâtre avec 9 taches noires, dont 8 disposées en deux rangées transversales irrégulières situées respectivement au quart et aux trois cinquièmes de la longueur des élytres: tache 1 en arrière et en dehors du calus, éloignée du bord externe d'une distance égale à son propre diamètre, 2 sur le calus, arrondie, 3 en dedans de 2, sur le même ligne transversale, de même forme et un peu plus grosse, 4 en arrière et en dedans, sur la même ligne transversale que 1 et très près de la suture vers le quart antérieur de la longueur. Ces 4 taches, dont l'externe est la plus grosse, formant ainsi une bande arquée à convexité